

quest that arrangements be made to broadcast important proceedings of Congress to the people of the United States; to the Committee on Accounts.

5491. Also, petition of William Taylor, of New York City, and various merchant seamen of the National Maritime Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging support of the Fair Employment Practice Committee in getting representatives to sign the Marcantonio discharge petition 18; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5492. Also, petition of the secretary, Municipal Assembly of Aguadilla, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to approval of Congressman McGEHEE's resolution requesting the immediate removal of Rexford Guy Tugwell from the Governorship of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1944

(Legislative day of Wednesday, April 12, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Eternal Spirit, who art as great and blazing as the sun and yet as near and gentle as the sunshine of this new day calling out the flowering beauty of the spring, to Thy radiance help us to lift the curtains of our darkened lives. Thou hast called us to play our part in tragic yet glorious years. Midst all the tumult we seek the unshaken assurance of those whose minds are stayed on Thee. Bring us at noontide to a wayside shrine where face to face with eternal verities we may find a sanctuary inviolate and still—untouched by the shattering events which fling their angry fury across our world. At this altar of prayer steady us with the realization that back of all the dark tragedy there is a permanent good in which we may believe and to which we must be loyal if life is to be saved from frustration at last. In bitter and bewildering days give us the vision that appeals from the temporal to the eternal. Fit our hearts to receive the gift of citizenship in that kingdom which cannot be shaken.

As decisive days draw near in the struggle against tyranny which demands our all, strengthen us with might for whatever the future holds, dread and danger, perhaps wounds and death for our dear ones, and heartaches for us all which Thou alone knowest. In all unknown, distant scenes, grant us Thy healing and Thy peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, April 13, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting

nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the President of the United States has appointed me a delegate to the annual meeting of the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia. I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from the sessions of the Senate during the time I shall be at the conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORTS OF FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES BOARD AND CITY OF NEW YORK RELATING TO FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE No. 1

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Foreign-Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, and the annual report of the city of New York, covering operations of Foreign-Trade Zone No. 1 during the calendar year 1942 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Finance.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS, OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

A letter from the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for that Office for the quarter ending June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

REPORTS BY THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

Letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Archivist and the Fourth Annual Report of the Archivist as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, both for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on the Library.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of the Treasury, War (2), Navy (3), Interior (3), and Agriculture (4); War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration (2), Office for Emergency Management, and War Food Administration which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

"House Joint Memorial 3

"Whereas the Thirty-fourth General Assembly of the State of Colorado was convened on January 28, 1944, by Gov. John

C. Vivian for the purpose of passing legislation which will allow the men and women in the armed forces who are residents of the State of Colorado to exercise their right to cast their ballots for the selection of public officials, National, State, and local, and such legislation is now in the process of being enacted; and

"Whereas any bill passed by this assembly will undoubtedly be enacted before any bill regarding voting by persons in the armed forces is enacted by the Congress of the United States, and must therefore be passed without knowledge of the contents of any such law of Congress relating to this subject; and

"Whereas, under the Constitution of the United States, the determination of the qualifications of the persons who may be permitted to vote for all public officials, including Members of Congress and Presidential electors, rests solely in the States, except that no State may deny the vote to any person solely because of color or sex; and

"Whereas the determination of the form and contents of the ballot, the time, and the method of casting the same, and the canvassing of the results of the election are solely the right and responsibility of the States; and

"Whereas the delivering of absent voters' ballots to the voters entitled to receive them and returning said ballots to the proper State and local officials is the right and responsibility of the Federal Government; and

"Whereas every voter is entitled and obligated to so cast his ballot that no other person, except under the most unusual circumstances, may know how he voted; that every envelope containing an absent voter's ballot will clearly so indicate and will be addressed to an unnamed public official; that such ballots should not be subject to censorship, and the Congress should insure that ballots of military personnel shall not be censored: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives of the thirty-fourth general assembly in first extraordinary session convened (the senate concurring herein):

"First. That Congress is hereby memorialized to assume the obligations of getting to the men and women in the armed services the absent voters' ballots to which they are entitled, prepared by the States, and to return said ballots to the proper State and local officials, with all due dispatch, insuring secrecy in the ballot.

"Second. That Congress is further memorialized and requested not to attempt to assume the right to determine the qualifications of the voters and the form and contents and time and method of casting, counting, and canvassing the ballots.

"Third. That a copy of this memorial shall be sent immediately by the secretary of state of Colorado to the presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, to Senators ED C. JOHNSON and EUGENE D. MILLIKEN, and to Representatives J. EDGAR CHENOWETH, WILLIAM S. HILL, and ROBERT ROCKWELL, and to the presiding officers of all State legislatures now in session, and the secretary of state of Colorado shall send to the presiding officers of each State legislature convening hereafter and prior to November 1, 1944, a copy of this memorial."

A resolution adopted by Local 1, United Federal Workers of America, of Washington, D. C., relating to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

A memorial of members of Local Association No. 14, National Organization Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America, of Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation placing the Bureau of Navigation

and Merchant Marine Inspection Service permanently under the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, favoring the establishment of an express parkway between Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

WAGES OF UNITED STEEL WORKERS OF AMERICA

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter and resolution, which I have just received from Mr. Charles Rivers, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, Bridgeport, Conn. The resolution urges that the National War Labor Board order the steel companies to grant the wage demands of the United Steel Workers of America.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO &
MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA,
Bridgeport 3, Conn., April 11, 1944.

Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by 250 officers and shop stewards of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, representing the employees of the following Bridgeport shops: General Electric, Bryant-Hemco, Columbia Recording, Auto-Ordnance, Decca Corporation, Silemon Co., Producto Machine, Allison Co., Bassick Co., Remington-Rand, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Remington Arms, and Singer's.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES RIVERS,
International Representative.

Whereas the antilabor forces in Congress have seen to it that only wages have become stabilized, thereby scuttling the President's entire stabilization program; and

Whereas prices of the necessities of life, taxation and all the other points of the President's stabilization program have been so misapplied by Congress, so that undue and unfair burdens have been placed on the shoulders of labor; and

Whereas only the enforcement of the proper wage policy and application of the President's entire stabilization program will enable all the people of our country to make their proportionate and all-out contribution to the war effort; and

Whereas the disposition of the wage demands of the United Steel Workers of America by the National War Labor Board will decide whether or not labor will receive enough wages to meet its needs during the war; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Bridgeport U. E. Local Union officers, local executive board members, and shop committee members, employed in the following shops: G. E., Bryant-Hemco, Columbia Recording Corporation, Auto-Ordnance, Decca Corporation, Silemon Co., Producto Machine, Allison Co., Bassick Co., Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Remington Arms, and Singer Co., assembled on March 26, go on record as fully supporting the wage demands of the United Steel Workers of America, and call upon the National War Labor Board to abandon the rigid and unrealistic wage policies that it has been pursuing; and, be it further

Resolved, That we insist that the National War Labor Board order the steel companies to grant the wage demands of the United Steel Workers of America; and be it further

Resolved, That every step be taken in conformity with the program worked out by the national office of the U. E., to acquaint and involve our membership and our community in the struggle to revise the Little Steel formula and enactment of the President's entire stabilization program by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the copies of this resolution be forwarded to the public members of the National War Labor Board, President Roosevelt, Philip Murray, Congresswoman Luce, Congressman at Large Monkiewicz, Senators Danaher and Maloney, national office of the U. E., and to the press.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE— U. S. S. "FORT WAYNE"

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred two very brief resolutions, one adopted at a mass meeting held in Indianapolis on the 5th day of March having to do with the Palestine question, and the other a resolution of an organization in my own city under the title "U. S. S. Fort Wayne."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolutions will be received and appropriately referred.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas the people of the United Nations look forward with growing confidence to the early prospect of victory and peace; and

Whereas the wounded conscience of history demands that with the coming of victory and peace, the great historic wrongs against all peoples be permanently righted, in accordance with the highest moral and ethical teachings of the civilized world; and

Whereas the Jewish people, which has contributed so much to human progress, was the first target of the Nazi aggressor, having undergone a ruthless process of slaughter resulting in the extermination of more than one-third of its number; and

Whereas this gigantic catastrophe has re-emphasized the tragic homelessness of the Jewish people and their need for a haven of refuge for the thousands who will survive this global holocaust; and

Whereas by the consent and approval of our own great country, together with 51 other nations, a historic promise was made to the Jewish people in the Balfour Declaration of 1917 "to facilitate the establishment of a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine"; and

Whereas in the intervening decades the progress made by the Jewish national homeland has been among the most remarkable achievements of modern times, since more than a half million victims of prejudice and intolerance have been enabled without infringing on the rights of any other peoples or religious groups to reshape their lives in dignity and self-reliance on their ancestral soil; and

Whereas the British white paper of May 1939—a relic of the era of appeasement of the pre-Pearl Harbor days—condemned by Mr. Winston Churchill as "a plain breach of solemn obligation," threatens the doom of the Jewish national home by closing the doors of the Holy Land to further Jewish immigration as of March 31, 1944; Be it therefore

Resolved, That we, citizens of the city of Indianapolis, gathered at the war memorial auditorium on Sunday, March 5, 1944, record our prayerful hope that the document known as the British white paper in Palestine be permanently scrapped; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States of America, the Senators and Representatives in Congress, together with our urgent request that every effort be made to insure the nullification of the British white paper by the immediate passage by Congress of H. R. 418 and H. R. 419 and Senate Resolution 247, to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country, and that there shall be full opportunity for colonization, so that the Jewish people may ultimately reconstitute Palestine as a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

Attest:

Rabbi ISRAEL CHODOS.

To the Committee on Naval Affairs:

U. S. S. FORT WAYNE

SHIP 48 NAVY CLUB,

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 15, 1944.

Whereas Fort Wayne, Ind., is one of the historic spots of the United States of America; and

Whereas one of her distinguished sons was killed in the service of the United States in the present war, and among his personal effects was found an unmailed letter directed to the mayor of Fort Wayne urging that a ship be named after his home city; and

Whereas the naming of such ship would serve as a memorial to men who are serving and who have died in the service of the Navy of the United States in the present war, and to Harold R. Bailey, deceased, who made the request prior to his death: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by U. S. S. Fort Wayne Ship 48 Navy Club, That this club does hereby approve the request of said Harold R. Bailey, deceased, of the United States Navy, that a fighting ship be named the "Fort Wayne"; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed before the Secretary of the Navy, and that the Navy Department be earnestly requested to so name such ship.

OMAR R. MYERS, Commandant.

RESOLUTION BY ANITA GARIBALDI LOGGIA, NO. 1621, RUTLAND, VT.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution by the Anita Garibaldi Loggia, No. 1621, of Rutland, Vt., asking for support of House bill 50.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the American people of Italian descent have given outstanding support to the war effort of the United States, with 800,000 men and women in the armed forces, with widespread participation in War Loan drives, with active work for the Red Cross and support of its fund-raising campaigns, with wholehearted support of, and sharing the work of, the civilian-defense program, and with thousands employed in vital work in war plants; and

Whereas the Italian people themselves have shown by their actions, by their fighting side by side with the Allies wherever their troops have been free and equipment available, and by the help and encouragement they have offered Allied forces, so far as lay within their powers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Anita Garibaldi Loggia, No. 1621, O. F. di I. in America, Inc., in the city of Rutland, Vt., duly assembled this 11th day of April 1944, That full support be given H. R. 50, submitted to Congress by the Honorable LOUIS LUDLOW, of Indiana, asking the Congress of the United States, democratically elected by the people, to wel-

come the people of Italy into the family of liberated nations; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Vermont's representatives in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, urging their wholehearted support of this measure.

THE ANITA GARIBALDI LOGGIA, No. 1621,
LAURA J. BENINCASA, Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce at Massena, N. Y., on March 30, 1944, in support of the St. Lawrence seaway and power development.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce and its membership are vitally interested in the development of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project; and

Whereas the welfare of the people of the State of New York is directly concerned in the successful completion of the project; and

Whereas the development of the St. Lawrence River will remove the last major obstacles to deep-draft navigation throughout the Great Lakes system to the Atlantic Ocean and the ports of the world; and

Whereas the same development will simultaneously make available 1,100,000 horsepower of low-cost hydroelectricity, under a self-liquidating State power project; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of New York on March 15-16, 1944, by unanimous vote, adopted a resolution declaring that this State urgently requires the prompt development of the St. Lawrence to furnish low-cost power to millions of industrial, rural, commercial, and domestic consumers; and

Whereas the Aiken bill, S. 1385, is now pending before the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, under which those benefits may be realized without further delay: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the State of New York, representing a score of separate communities and civic and trade organizations throughout the St. Lawrence Valley, declares its unqualified support of this project as an imperative necessity for post-war reconstruction in this area and for the future balanced growth and development of the entire Nation; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal for the immediate enactment of the Aiken bill, S. 1385, authorizing the St. Lawrence seaway and power development as a post-war project, and strongly urge the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of New York and the Congress of the United States to give this measure their active support.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR—VIOLATIONS OF FREE SPEECH AND RIGHTS OF LABOR (PT. 4 OF REPT. NO. 398)

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing from the Committee on Education and Labor a report pursuant to Senate Resolution 266 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the report being part 8 of the committee's reports on employers' associations and collective bargaining in California. The report is entitled "The Associated Farmers of California, Inc.: Its Reorganization, Policies, and Significance."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the request of the Senator from Wisconsin that the report be printed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be received and printed.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, out of order and as in executive session, to submit reports from the Committee on Naval Affairs of sundry nominations to be placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, before consent is given to the request of the Senator from Iowa, as I understand, he asks that something be done as in executive session. Would that constitute an executive session of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it would not.

Mr. WHITE. I merely wished to be sure of that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the reports will be received as in executive session and the nominations will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GILLETTE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Brig. Gen. James L. Underhill to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 28th day of September 1942;

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Watson to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 20th day of January 1944;

Col. Samuel C. Cumming to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 19th day of September 1942; and

Col. Oliver P. Smith to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of October 1942.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BILBO:

S. 1845. A bill to exempt the Salvation Army from all taxation in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 1846. A bill granting a pension to Amelia Esser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma (by request):

S. 1847. A bill to provide for the payment of attorneys' fees from Osage tribal funds; and

S. 1848. A bill for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1849. A bill for the relief of Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District; and

S. 1850. A bill for the relief of Glassell-Taylor Co., Robinson & Young; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1851. A bill to establish for the investigation and control of tuberculosis a division in the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

SERVICE-CONNECTED PERMANENT AND TOTAL DISABILITY COMPENSATION, ETC.—AMENDMENT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1724) proposing that no reduction be made in service-connected permanent and total disability compensation and/or insurance ratings, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

SUIT AGAINST UNITED STATES BY MENOMINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 166) to provide for the disposition of the proceeds to accrue as a result of the interlocutory judgment of the Court of Claims in the suit brought against the United States by the Menominee Tribe of Indians, and for other purposes, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the amendments be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs for their consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments will be referred as requested by the Senator from Wisconsin.

INVENTORIES AND DISPOSITION OF MATERIALS AND OTHER WAR PROPERTY HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 281), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a thorough investigation with respect to facts and policies on inventories, and disposition of war materials and other tangible property, real or personal, acquired, held, or utilized by the Government of the United States for war purposes. It is the purpose of this undertaking, first, to assure the most efficient control of existing and prospective inventories so that the military agencies will possess a minimum supply of war materials, consistent with reasonable margins of safety, at the close of hostilities. Secondly, it is the purpose of this investigation to assure that policies and methods be adopted for the orderly disposition of such materials and other surplus properties of the United States Government.

This committee shall have the authority to obtain data from all Government agencies on inventories of all war materials, excluding only the weapons and matériel on which data must obviously be held secret. For other than fighting equipment, the committee is authorized to gather all information necessary to the successful conduct of this investigation; on the basis of mutual agreements between the committee and the armed services such information may be withheld from public use but must be available to the committee. The information should cover not only end products, components, and raw materials, but also productive facilities and military construction.

For the purposes of this investigation the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings, to employ professional and clerical assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the

presentation of correspondence, documents, and reports, to administer oaths and take testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems necessary to the successful conduct of the investigation. The expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed \$15,000 and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

RESOLUTIONS BY TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

MR. CAPPER. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to the sound advice contained in the resolutions adopted recently at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation:

The American farmer, for the fourth consecutive year, is being asked to increase his production. To accomplish this, due consideration must be given in the following ways:

(a) Selective service boards must continue to defer essential farm workers in 1944. Further withdrawal of skilled dairy, livestock or other farm workers must be stopped. * * *

There must be positive assurance that very large additional amounts of farm machinery will be made available. Depreciation of machinery under heavy and continuous use has been terrific during the past 4 years. Despite the announced additional heavy allotments of steel to the manufacturers, it now appears that production for spring and early summer will be entirely inadequate.

Mr. President, a "machinery starved" agriculture cannot be expected to go on producing foodstuffs and feed and fiber in continually increasing quantities, and I say it is high time the Washington agencies, particularly the W. F. A. and W. P. B., take action to get adequate machinery and equipment for American farmers.

Just the other day I received a letter from Mr. Charles E. Howland, of Mankato, Kans., chairman of the county war food committee of Jewell County, that shows conditions as they are, not theories as given out through Government press releases. He wrote me that as of March 15, his office had application for 30 grain drills, 6 delivered; 60 combines, none delivered; 8 manure spreaders, none delivered; 5 corn binders, none delivered; 14 corn pickers, 5 delivered; 36 mowers, 2 delivered; 4 side-delivery rakes, none delivered; 4 pick-up balers, none delivered; and 148 tractors, 21 delivered.

Mr. President, the Government may as well face squarely the proposition that unless farmers have machinery and labor, sooner or later there is going to be a slump instead of the needed increase in food production—and the slump is likely to come at a critical period in the war effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* at this point for the information of the Senate the resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent annual convention.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

NO. 1. RURAL AMERICA AT WAR

Rural America, aided by divine providence, has achieved during the past year a record of

production of food and fiber vital to the war. The farm families of the American Farm Bureau Federation are proud of this accomplishment attained under unprecedented stress and difficulty. Fully aware of the long, hard fight that yet must come before final victory, rural America is again prepared with toil and sweat to extract from the good earth in another year the huge supply of farm products indispensable to our fighting armies and our fighting peoples.

This war will end. A day of peace will come. The energies of America will turn from destroying to building. We will in these days perform cheerfully each and any act within our strength that may in any way bring nearer such day of peace. We will harden our hands and strengthen our hearts so that we will avoid soft compromise and will carry this fight to a clean decision. We would still and destroy the voices and the forces that might again seek to impose their evil bonds upon the safety and freedom of present and future generations.

We must do the job well. We do demand of all in America, her leaders, and her people, that this war shall not be in vain, so that when we next rebuild we shall do so for a longer time and shall uphold for America and for the world the ideal that peace, security, and freedom are of God and can endure.

NO. 2. RURAL AMERICA AND PEACE

This war with its terrifying toll of life and property is in part the price that America is paying for her neglect of a sound and constructive foreign policy. America must face the post-war world with strength and with courage. She must not be so tired that she will lack the energy to assume the responsibility of planning and building with other nations a better world for all its people.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that America's world leadership imposes a world responsibility. The federation does not believe that America can by gift and favor solve the problems of foreign relationships, but does contend that the way to world peace lies in a course of conduct between nations that will be continuously cooperative, mutually beneficial, and mutually respectful of sovereignties.

The members of the federation are eager for the development of a continuing national collaboration with peace-loving foreign powers. The American Farm Bureau Federation urges upon our national leaders the devotion of our best thinking to the formulation of a program of understanding and action that may build for the world a fair economy and a lasting peace.

NO. 3. AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

Meeting our war goals in farm production is the most important responsibility of farm people. For some time after hostilities cease, "ability to produce" will be the major farm problem. During this period all governmental policies should give full consideration to the Nation's interest in protecting this ability of farmers to produce food in amounts necessary to meet these food requirements or goals.

The transition of production from war needs to the needs of peacetime poses many problems for agriculture, industry, and labor. Full production by all groups to meet the demands for goods, with equitable price relationships prevailing between all groups, is a vital necessity in this transition.

Price supports for this period have been authorized, and in many cases, directed by Congress. Failure of the Food Administration to use every reasonable means at its command to support hog prices in line with announced guaranties and later steps taken by the War Food Administration to lower such announced support prices in certain markets of the country constitute a breach

of faith, and unless immediately corrected, will result in a break-down of the confidence of farmers in all Government guaranties or assurances. Farmers bitterly resent such breach of contract. Such disappointment will wreck our war and post-war production programs.

The adjustments involved in the transition from war production to peace production can best be achieved through the Agricultural Adjustment Act and associated laws. They have proved their effectiveness in securing orderly production both in peace and war. Their effective and sympathetic administration will be invaluable to the farmers and to the Nation in obtaining balanced prices and production. We reiterate again our support of these basic laws.

Less detailed direction and authority over the program should flow from Washington. Greater direction, authority, and responsibility should be vested at both State and county levels for the purpose of developing programs more adapted to the localities.

The food production records being made are largely possible because of the years of soil-conservation work that has been done. These records are also being made at the expense of much soil depletion, and require the use of many acres that would otherwise be in soil-building crops. In wartime, this depletion is justified, although every effort must be made during this period to hold this depletion to a minimum by practical soil-conservation practices. Present depletion of soil must be compensated for in the post-war period by placing greatly increased acres in soil-conserving and soil-building crops. This must not be done at the expense of heavy loss in farm income. The Soil Conservation Act provides the governmental machinery for the building and maintenance of our soil resources, which are of great importance to the Nation as a whole, as well as to future American agriculture.

We have about reached the limit of our productive capacity with present handicaps of labor, machinery, and supplies, and we are still far short of the total production of food required. We appeal to all citizens, industry, and governmental users of farm commodities to exercise extreme care in preventing waste.

NO. 4. INFLATION CONTROL, CEILINGS, SUBSIDIES

The American Farm Bureau Federation reaffirms its position in favor of a strong and aggressive program to control inflation. We again reiterate that any plan to control inflation must be equitably applied to industrial prices, farm commodity prices, and wages. Immediate steps should be taken to reduce the excess purchasing power of the people by the adoption of a more adequate tax and savings program. Such a program would bring consumer demand more nearly in line with available supplies, and relieve much of the economic pressure which leads to higher prices. A more adequate tax program would also permit paying a larger part of the cost of the war out of current income, retard the increase in the national debt, and strengthen the monetary position of the Nation.

We favor the establishment of price ceilings, where necessary and workable, on agricultural and other products. We insist, however, that price-control programs be administered in such a manner as to be equitable among the various groups of our Nation, and in a manner that will bring forth the greatest volume of essential products needed for the war effort. Price ceilings for agricultural products should be announced for a specified period and far enough in advance to permit farmers to plan their operations accordingly, and should not be lowered during such period. We insist that all price-control agencies follow the plain intent and specific provisions of the laws passed by the Congress. Willful disregard of such laws by the ad-

ministrators is a serious threat to our democracy.

The Federation is unalterably opposed to so-called roll-back subsidies or Government payments to farmers in lieu of prices in the market place which will assure maximum production. National income is at an all-time high, having doubled since 1939. The percentage of consumer income required to buy food is lower today than at any time on record. To reduce the market price of food by payments from the Federal Treasury increases the inflationary pressure, increases the demands on our food supply, leaves more money in the hands of the public to spend for other goods, tends to establish for post-war periods false standards of fair farm prices, and necessitates additional borrowing by the Federal Government. This means a larger national debt, with its inflationary effect upon the monetary system of the country, to be passed on to future generations.

Farmers also fear that consumer subsidies will lead to the socialization of agriculture and the Nation. Once established, they will be hard to eliminate, and will likely develop into a permanent and pernicious growth upon our national economy, making farmers subject to the whims and caprices of an entrenched Federal bureaucracy. Food subsidies are like habit-forming drugs. Having once tasted them, consumers will think they cannot get along without them, and will call for more and more. The Federation firmly believes that not only the immediate, but long-time interest of this Nation will be best served by the immediate discontinuance of consumer subsidies.

NO. 5. ESSENTIALS FOR MAXIMUM FARM PRODUCTION

If the American farmer is to contribute his full share to the anticipated international demand for food as the now subjected Axis countries are liberated, United States food production must continue to expand. The American farmer, for the fourth consecutive year, is being asked to increase his next year's production. To accomplish this, due consideration must be given in the following ways:

(a) Selective-service boards must continue to defer essential farm workers in 1944. Further withdrawal of skilled dairy, livestock, or other farm workers must be stopped. Every effort must be made to make available additional skilled and fulltime farm workers. The agencies handling farm labor requirements must be closely correlated, and existing conflicts in authority eliminated. We insist that full authority and responsibility for handling all regular and seasonal farm labor be vested in the Extension Service.

The commendable voluntary efforts of vocational agriculture departments, school superintendents, youth, women's clubs, chambers of commerce, service and other like organizations must be encouraged and expanded in 1944. These voluntary efforts in cooperation with farm organizations, county war boards, and the Extension Service, gave invaluable service to agriculture in many parts of the country.

(b) There must be positive assurance that very large additional amounts of farm machinery will be made available. Depreciation of machinery under heavy and continuous use has been terrific during the past 4 years. Despite the announced additional heavy allotments of steel to the manufacturers, it now appears that the production and delivery for next spring and early summer will be entirely inadequate. We urge that steps be taken to speed up its production and delivery to farmers.

(c) The marketing of agricultural products and farm supply deliveries are now dependent on inefficient and worn truck equipment. We urge that steps be taken to make available truck motor and other repair parts

and such new equipment as may be necessary to meet the transportation needs of agriculture. Even with such aid it will still be necessary to make available military and other trucks to transport the peak of our loads.

(d) We urge that full responsibility for the development of all policies and the administration of all programs with respect to production, distribution, rationing, fixing of floor and ceiling prices, and all other phases of the food program be placed in the War Food Administrator.

When asking farmers to increase production abnormally, the Government should accept responsibility for providing markets currently and assure producers against loss when responding to such Government requests.

(e) A minimum of regulation or restriction will assist in obtaining maximum production. We urge that all unnecessary restrictions of production supplies and the rationing of production supplies be eliminated. The announced further restrictions on the rationing of gasoline for farm use seem entirely unwarranted. We recognize, however, the necessity of some of these restrictions and regulations, but insist that such restrictions shall be as few and simple as possible, if maximum production is to be maintained.

NO. 6. FEED AND PROTEIN SUPPLIES

In view of the short supply of feeds in relation to livestock and poultry numbers, it is urgently requested that immediate steps be taken to insure that available supplies are handled in such a manner as to yield the greatest production of food for the war effort.

Price relationships should be such as to bring about equitable distribution of feeds among the various areas of the Nation. Every practical step should be taken to see that transportation facilities are provided to move feed supplies. For the period of the war emergency, we recommend that the importation of grains from Canada should be encouraged; that the feed wheat program be continued; and that every effort should be made to increase high protein feeds by the importation of meat scraps, by increasing fishing activity, by bringing various protein-bearing products on ships returning from foreign ports, and developing new sources of high protein feeds.

It is urgently recommended that necessary steps be taken to prevent the mixing of proteins in such a manner as to lessen their effective use. A higher percentage of the available protein supplies should go directly to the farmer as protein concentrates.

Every effort should be made to increase feed supplies for the coming year by providing adequate experienced labor, additional machinery, and other supplies necessary to obtain maximum production.

NO. 7. TRANSPORTATION

Agriculture is vitally concerned with transportation because the proper distribution of goods and services depends on adequate transportation facilities.

The rapid development of air transport calls for a careful study of the manner of controlling air lines and coordinating them with existing systems of transportation. Free competition should be encouraged so as to utilize the most economic and efficient features of all systems of transportation. We believe this can be best accomplished with a minimum of Government control.

Economy, speed, and adaptability to the needs of shippers are the essences of successful transportation. To keep competitively apace of current trends we suggest that railroads modernize their freight service to correspond with improvements already wrought in passenger service. Similar modernization should be made by our inland waterways systems.

As a matter of fairness and equal opportunity, we recommend that the Interstate Commerce Commission readjust freight

rates that discriminate against certain sections and certain commodities.

Land grant freight rates should be discontinued because they compel the railroads to charge higher rates to all shippers to offset the loss sustained on land-grant rates.

We urge that any Federal superhighways constructed after the war be routed to serve existing market centers so as not to disrupt established farm markets. Any road-building projects should also provide for the expansion of present farm-to-market road systems and connect rural roads with Federal and State highways.

Since farm trucks are a vital weapon in the food-production battle, we urge that materials be allocated for the resumption of their manufacture.

We recommend the elimination of so-called ports of entry, unreasonable weight limits, excessive taxes, and other practices which operate as barriers to the movement of farm produce between States.

Our wartime merchant marine would seem to assure an important outlet for United States farm products in world markets after the war, and therefore should be preserved under American control in a way which will make it most effective in the transportation of goods.

We disapprove the expenditure of our tax dollars in helping to develop highway and transportation systems in other countries, except as directly necessary for the successful prosecution of the war and the development of our foreign-trade routes. All such facilities should be available after the war to our foreign trade at least on an equal basis with the countries in which these developments are made.

NO. 8. FARM CREDIT

The American Farm Bureau Federation has always considered a cooperative system of farm credit essential to the well-being of American agriculture. Our confidence in the ability of farmers to build and maintain such a system is not shaken by experience. Time has proved that properly directed and properly administered cooperative credit institutions can weather the storms of adversity.

The need for Government capital and Government direction is recognized in the early stages of developing a cooperative system on a Nation-wide basis, but gradually cooperative capital should supplant Government capital and cooperative control should supplant Government direction. Cooperative ownership and cooperative administration, and not Government ownership and Government administration, should be the ultimate goal.

We believe that it was the intention of those who framed the original Farm Credit Act to lay the foundation for the farmer owned and controlled cooperative farm-credit system. The purpose of later acts was not only to broaden the foundations of this system but to strengthen its cooperative features. Our responsibility now is to further improve the system. To that end we recommend—

(a) That control of the farm-credit system be vested in its farmer owners, and that its administration be vested in a bipartisan board.

(b) That initiative and responsibility in the local associations as the basic units in a sound cooperative system be encouraged and preserved.

(c) That funds now available be used in establishing permanent revolving funds to be made available to all units of the system when needed to maintain their service to farmers.

(d) That Government capital, when advanced to the system for any purpose, be retired in an orderly way through mandatory annual payments in amounts that would not

disturb the necessary functions of the institutions.

(c) That immediate steps be taken to consolidate relief and emergency types of credit into one agency under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Separate and independent administration of these different types of credit can only lead to the development of competing systems.

NO. 9. TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICIES

The huge expenditures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war necessitates a very carefully planned tax program which will lessen the inflationary pressure on our economy, preserve insofar as possible a sound war and post-war financial structure, and apportion the tax burden fairly.

First, and of primary importance, is the complete elimination of all unwarranted and unneeded services of government that are now requiring heavy expenditures and manpower which otherwise would be released for essential services. We also insist upon the greatest practical economy and efficiency in the administration of all necessary Government activities.

We therefore endorse all necessary taxes, designed to withdraw as far as practical the excess buying power which now exerts such a tremendous inflationary pressure upon the price level.

We also recommend that the sale of Government bonds be encouraged among all citizens, and that efforts be made to discourage their premature redemption, at least until the threat of inflation is diminished. This accomplishment would constitute an effective means of avoiding inflation and provide purchasing power during the post-war period, when it will be greatly needed to maintain employment and avoid depression.

Many interested and informed people are becoming increasingly concerned over the danger of an inflationary spiral in the price of farm land.

We authorize the board of directors to take such action as may be appropriate and necessary to avoid a repetition of a land and real estate boom such as occurred after World War No. 1.

NO. 10. LABOR RELATIONS

Agriculture and labor have a mutual interest in maintaining American prosperity at a high normal level. Labor's stake in a prosperous agriculture is no less than agriculture's stake in the full employment of labor at good wages. The ability of each group to absorb maximum production of the other is dependent primarily upon an equality of purchasing power. Low farm income curtails the farmer's capacity to consume industrial products and leads to unemployment. Industrial unemployment in turn limits the farmer's market and backs up depressing surpluses on the farm. Balanced purchasing power is the key to full production and full consumption.

Maintenance of economic balance between groups seems to be endangered by some developments of recent years. With the aid and encouragement of Government, and by pressure, threat, and force, some labor leaders have wrested a dangerous advantage which, if not speedily checked, will threaten economic disaster and endanger our democratic form of government. An unbalanced economy is injurious to all groups and can be of no permanent benefit to any.

We will continue to support the right of workers to assemble themselves together in organizations of their own voluntary choice, to seek through legitimate means the improvement of their lot. We believe all groups—farmers as well as industrial workers—should not only have but should exercise this right. But when unionization is forced and frozen on workers through undemocratic means, and ruthlessly used as a club not only against the public but against its own members, unionism cannot be said

to be in the public interest. Unfortunately, the more extreme labor leaders seem more interested in a contest for personal and political power and a reckless race for dues with which to build up private war chests to maintain and exploit this control, than in the permanent welfare of working people.

This perversion of the labor movement has resulted in such abuses as the closed shop with enforced membership, jurisdictional strikes, manpower wastage, interruptions of war production, racketeering practices which are taking an enormous toll from farmers and consumers, hot cargoes, secondary boycotts, slow-downs, and other interferences with the production and movement of products to market, use of threats, violence and coercion, and collusion of labor leaders with other groups to acquire monopolistic controls over prices and production. We deplore and vigorously condemn these practices and demand the necessary legislation to end these abuses, restore collective bargaining to a voluntary basis and safeguard the constitutional rights of all citizens, union members included.

We hold Government, as well as unwise labor leadership, responsible for the dislocation of wage structures in industry and on the farm. It is significant that the Government itself has set the pace in the payment of excessive wages for war plant construction and operation and that the resulting readjustments in all industry have set in motion a wage inflation that is still unchecked and which numbers among its consequences the stripping of the farms of much of their skilled manpower. Equally reprehensible and fundamentally more vicious is the artificial restriction of production forced by labor leaders and condoned by the Government. Farmers do not believe that the great rank and file of American working people are responsible for, or are in agreement with such policies and procedures.

At a time when American men and women are enduring hardships and risking their lives on a round-the-clock basis in the service of their country and when farmers are toiling long hours in the food production battle at home we vigorously disapprove a Government policy that does not encourage a similar sacrifice on the part of labor, but instead, forces the payment of premium wages for any work over 40 hours a week.

If this compulsion were removed and the workweek lengthened, we believe that the so-called manpower shortage would be materially relieved.

Likewise we insist that the basing of Government-made wage increase formulas on the hourly rate of pay is both misleading and inflationary in view of the premium pay practices referred to above. The amount in the weekly pay envelope is the real index of wage income and should be so considered in any adjustment of wages.

Most of all we condemn wartime strikes, slow-downs, and unnecessary absenteeism.

We firmly believe that the long-term interests of all working people can be best served by the elimination of these abuses and uneconomic practices, and that when this is done agriculture and labor can cooperate on a basis of mutual respect and helpfulness.

Only when each group respects the integrity of the other can this cooperation be achieved.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has repeatedly expressed both privately and publicly its willingness and desire to confer with the leaders of American labor and American business in efforts to cooperate in securing a stabilized economy that is fair to all groups and in the public interest. We renew and reaffirm this desire and position.

NO. 11. FEDERAL LAND HOLDINGS

Removal from tax rolls of tracts of property through Federal acquisition and control confronts rural, urban, and State units of

Government with serious problems. Consequent loss of revenue has impaired necessary public services in numerous communities throughout the entire country. In Western States these services are further impaired by the Federal administration of the water, watershed, forest, mineral, and other resources in the public domain, and the withholding from economic use and development of such resources.

We recognize that successful prosecution of the war necessitates the Federal Government using many forms of property, but we urge that Federal purchase of properties needed only for short periods be avoided and that property purchased during the present emergency be returned to private owners and local tax rolls at the earliest possible time.

We recommend that immediate attention be given these problems and proper action taken, including legislation, if necessary, to alleviate undue hardship and correct injustices on State and local units of Government and property owners of the respective areas. We also recommend repeal of the Antiquities Act.

NO. 16. POST-WAR PLANNING

The United States of America, citadel of human liberty and individual rights, will face grave duties and responsibilities in and to the post-war world. We can discharge these solemn obligations only through policies based on our historic ideals of Christian democracy. It would be a tragedy of world-wide proportions were we to fail to grasp our opportunity for constructive service to humanity on a world-wide basis. Actuated by the principles proclaimed in the Sermon on the Mount, we as a Nation must dedicate our national energies to this monumental task, inspired by the resolute faith and fortitude that are a part of our Christian heritage which has lifted human hopes and aspirations to levels never before attained in the history of civilization.

1. We favor the United States of America assuming its rightful share of the responsibility for cooperation with other nations in:

(a) Holding aggressor nations in check after the end of the war.

(b) Maintaining world trade policies that will give opportunity to all nations to obtain the materials necessary to maintain a sound peacetime economy, and

(c) Providing the opportunity for political and economic freedom for all people, to the end that a just and lasting peace may be maintained among the nations of the world.

2. We favor extending aid to the people of the war-ravaged nations to relieve human suffering, but in every case, in order to avoid misunderstandings and unfortunate consequences, we should make certain that no commitment is made which our Nation within reason cannot fulfill. The primary objective should be to assist them in their rehabilitation plans and programs so as to enable them to help themselves in meeting their own needs insofar as they desire and request such assistance.

3. We favor domestic policies that will assure full production and full employment, which will result in constantly rising living standards for all groups. To attain this objective, an equitable balance in purchasing power among all groups must be maintained.

We believe that this can best be accomplished by industry, labor, and agriculture through voluntary adoption of price and wage policies based on a philosophy of abundance. Only if each group will do its part to formulate and carry out such a program, can they effectively protect the general welfare against the development of extremely paternalistic policies on the part of Government.

4. We recognize that as civilization becomes more complex, Government must assume new functions, but we insist—

That our historic constitutional form of government with its balance of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches be reverently observed and jealously guarded.

That the continuation of successful democracy demands that individuals and groups shall assume the greatest possible responsibility for the solution of social, political, and economic problems.

To the extent that governmental aid is necessary, it should be carried on as far as possible by governmental units closest to the people, and where Federal action is required, such powers should be administered as far as possible through agencies locally responsible and which can adapt such programs to local conditions.

Too great reliance upon governmental action alone will inevitably destroy our democratic institutions and lead us into some form of statism with the accompanying loss of our freedom. Government should be the servant and not the master of the people.

5. We favor the adoption of monetary and credit policies, domestic and international, that will encourage and facilitate maximum production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, on a fair-exchange basis.

6. We favor adjustment or removal of foreign and domestic barriers so as to facilitate the maximum exchange of goods and services between nations, and between groups in our own country, to the end that maximum employment and production may be achieved throughout the world.

7. We favor every legitimate and necessary aid by private industry, labor, and agriculture in cooperation with Government, to provide opportunity for profitable and satisfactory employment for men and women demobilized from the armed forces and war plants.

We favor the speedy reconversion of privately owned industrial plants to the production of peacetime goods. Agricultural land, industrial plants, and unneeded inventories owned by the Government should be disposed of as rapidly as practicable on terms and conditions that will make the maximum contribution to our peacetime economy.

8. We believe that fiscal and tax policies should be adopted that will retard inflation, that will be as nearly as possible on a pay-as-you-go basis, and will encourage the system of free enterprise. We urge that prompt action be taken to put into operation a definite program for the retirement of the public debt as rapidly as economic conditions will permit.

9. Public educational opportunity must be enlarged for the youth of America and for its adult population as well. To the extent Federal assistance is needed it should be limited to financial grants, without Federal control to the States on the basis of need with local and State governments responsible for performing this function.

The educational system must aid our citizens in the function and use of organization in behalf of their individual and general welfare.

The dignity of agricultural pursuits must become more widely respected. Urbanism must not be pitted against ruralism, for each is dependent on the other. The country and small-town youth of America must have equal opportunity with urban youth.

10. We favor an intensive attack on the problems of better medical and hospital care for all groups. This is particularly necessary in rural areas. In general, we favor action on this problem by the voluntary organization of cooperative health and hospital associations. We stand ready to cooperate with the medical profession and other groups in the solution of this problem.

11. Neither agriculture, labor, nor industry can solve their own problems without giving due consideration to the problems of the

others. The goal of full production and full employment through private enterprise can only be attained through their cooperation and their support of Nation-wide policies and plans directed toward the good of all instead of each striving to obtain a position of monopolistic advantage. We therefore urge that all possible efforts be made by industry, agriculture, and labor to promote better relationships and more effective cooperation between these great economic groups for the common welfare. We call on all groups to join in conference to sincerely seek the solution of our mutual problems in the interest of the Nation as a whole.

12. Our national agricultural policy must include a constructive soil-conservation program and mechanism to assist farmers to adjust production to changing conditions, to assure abundant supplies of food and fiber for domestic and export needs, and to maintain economic balance between agriculture and other segments of our national economy. Eventual destruction of our soil wealth, which would be followed by national disintegration, will be inevitable unless farm products can be traded on a fair-exchange basis for the goods and services produced by other groups.

13. Our post-war planning must be done on a democratic basis. Government agencies may furnish information but the people should make the decisions on plans. We therefore urge that Congress, as the elected representatives of the people and the policy-making body under our Constitution, at once assume its proper responsibility in cooperation with the executive department in all post-war planning, both national and international, by the Federal Government.

We favor the establishment by Congress of a joint congressional commission to study these post-war problems, to consult with representatives of all groups in the Nation, and to submit definite recommendations to Congress.

NO. 17. FORWARD FARM BUREAU

Nineteen hundred and forty-three has witnessed phenomenal growth in the membership of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Our member States have enrolled a total of nearly 700,000 farm families under the Farm Bureau banner, the largest record in our history. We congratulate the loyal State and local leaders on their outstanding work in behalf of a great organization and a constructive and forward-looking program.

Best of all, Farm Bureau spirit is at an all-time high. Most of our States are increasing their membership quotas for 1944. Farm Bureau leaders throughout the Nation are more optimistic and determined than ever before. A concerted effort by all the States will write a new chapter in membership strength of the Federation in 1944.

Parity of opportunity for farmers in an organized world can only be achieved through parity of power and parity of prestige obtainable only through membership in family organization.

NO. 18. OUR PLEDGE

After 2 terrible years of active participation in war, America and her allies are facing brighter days on many fronts. These successes call for renewed effort, for greater toil and heavier sacrifices to speed the day of final victory, and so save precious human life.

We shall continue relentlessly our all-out war effort, in sustaining our sons and daughters in the armed forces, and in doing our utmost to achieve new high records of farm production. When peace comes we shall cooperate just as wholeheartedly in post-war adjustment, in working for economic balance in America and freedom of opportunity throughout the world.

AMERICAN FASCISM—ARTICLE BY VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article en-

titled "American Fascism," written by Vice President WALLACE and published in the New York Times magazine of April 9, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR BILBO BEFORE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a speech delivered by him before the Mississippi Legislature, on March 22, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

A LEAGUE OF SOVEREIGN NATIONS AND NOT A WORLD STATE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "A League of Sovereign Nations and Not a World State," delivered by him on the Win-the-Peace Forum program at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday, April 15, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN THE POST-WAR WORLD—ADDRESS BY SENATOR O'MAHONEY

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject The Rights of Man in the Post-War World, delivered by Senator O'MAHONEY to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce at Richmond, Va., April 13, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

MAKING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ATTRACTIVE—ADDRESS BY HON. ALF M. LANDON

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Making International Relations Attractive," delivered by the Honorable Alf M. Landon at Kansas City, Mo., April 16, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

JEFFERSON DAY DINNER ADDRESS BY ROBERT E. HANNEGAN

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a Jefferson Day dinner address delivered by Robert E. Hannegan, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at Detroit, Mich., on April 13, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE LAWYER AND THE PEACE—ADDRESS BY G. L. DELACY

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "The Lawyer and the Peace," delivered by G. L. DeLacy, president of the Nebraska Bar Association, at the Lincoln Bar Association dinner at Lincoln, Nebr., on March 27, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM—ADDRESS BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the subject of the school-lunch program, delivered by Dorothy Thompson on March 26, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

MANPOWER IN THE PRODUCTION OF CHEESE IN WISCONSIN

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a release issued by him dealing with manpower in the production of cheese in Wisconsin, together with an editorial from the Sheboygan (Wis.) Press of April 14, 1944, which appear in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR TRUMAN AND THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Senator TRUMAN Diligent in Task of Watchdog of War Effort," by Paul W. Kearney, from the Washington Star of April 16, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ELIMINATION OF SLUMS AND PROVISION FOR LOW-RENT HOUSING

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a release entitled "Builders Ready to Eliminate Slums and Provide Low-Rent Housing," issued by the National Association of Home Builders of the United States, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MILK SHORTAGE—ARTICLE FROM DETROIT FREE PRESS

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Milk Gluts Sewers as City Goes Without," published in the Detroit Free Press of April 7, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

[Mr. TRUMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Mrs. W. R. Hubbard, a constituent, inquiring into the consumption of gasoline by Mrs. Roosevelt, and a reply thereto from H. G. Crim, head usher at the White House, which appear in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1935, as amended; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. BURCH of Virginia, Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan, Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. HARTLEY, and Mr. MASON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President.

S. 1028. A bill to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2618. An act to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2648. An act for the relief of Avid Evers; and

H. R. 4133. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RELATIONSHIP OF UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION TO EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, at the time the United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration resolution was pending before the Senate the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] offered an amendment reading as follows:

None of the funds appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be expended in the promotion of any educational, religious, or political program in any country in which rehabilitation is carried on.

While I totally agreed with the context and purpose of the amendment as ably presented by the distinguished Senator from Indiana, I took the position and asserted to the Senate the fact that the amendment was unnecessary because there is absolutely nothing in the agreement which would by any stretch of the imagination justify U. N. R. R. A. in participating in any educational program abroad under its auspices.

This morning I wish to complete the record officially, because I think the record now may be said to be plain that the interpretation for which I made myself responsible is totally justified.

I have a letter this morning from Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in which he transmits to me a statement made officially by U. N. R. R. A. itself entitled "Relationship to Educational Activities." The final paragraph in U. N. R. R. A.'s own statement reads as follows:

Finally, it should be noted that the Administration does not, in any circumstances, contemplate taking any action which may result in interference in the educational system of any country.

Assistant Secretary Acheson also sends me a statement issued by the State Department on March 31, entitled "Statement of Policy on the Participation of the United States in Emergency Educational and Cultural Rebuilding of the War-Torn United Nations." I wish to quote briefly from this statement:

It would be unwise for this Government to undertake to apply, much less impose, a foreign educational program or system in any liberated country, or to develop a program for the placement of American teachers in the schools of these countries, or for the preparation of textbooks in the United States for use in such schools.

The official statement from the State Department continues as follows—I read one further paragraph:

In order to help the war-torn countries to help themselves in the rebuilding of essential educational and cultural facilities, the Department proposes to collaborate for the time being with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, and to cooperate with the nations represented in this Conference and the other United Nations, and with the nations associated with the United Nations in the war in forming, as soon as practicable, a United Nations organization for educational and cultural reconstruction. It recognizes that a significant effort has already been made abroad and that useful work has been begun in the

shaping of an emergency program to meet this need.

In other words, Mr. President, the State Department officially asserts that the entire problem of emergency educational and cultural rebuilding of the war-torn United Nations is to be undertaken under totally different auspices, which will subsequently come to Congress for our congressional attention.

In conclusion, I merely wish to read two sentences from Dean Acheson's own letter. First he says:

I believe that you will see that this accords entirely with your understanding of the matter.

I assume, Mr. President, that that means that the State Department approves the interpretation which I announced on the floor of the Senate when the agreement was pending.

I also read this final sentence from Dean Acheson regarding "the Department's policy on United States participation in emergency educational and cultural rebuilding. You will note that our participation in this field is not to be carried out through U. N. R. R. A."

In other words, Mr. President, I think this officially concludes the record and justifies the assertions which I made to the Senate at the time the agreement was pending.

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum issued by U. N. R. R. A. and the statement made by the State Department be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. N. R. R. A.'S RELATIONSHIP TO EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

I

1. Section 2 (a) of article I of the agreement defines the purposes and functions of the Administration as the "relief of victims of war . . . through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services," and the facilitation, "so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief," of the production and transportation of such articles and the furnishing of such services.

2. In describing the range of supplies and services which the Administration will provide, the Council, in its resolution relating to the scope of the Administration's activities, has taken the position that U. N. R. R. A.'s activities will include "assistance in procuring material equipment for the rehabilitation of educational institutions." (Resolution No. 1, pt. II, par. 4.)

3. The limited purpose behind the above provision with respect to education is apparent from the résumé of the discussion which took place when this provision was originally proposed and adopted. (Journal No. 9, November 19, 1943, p. 213.) This discussion indicates that U. N. R. R. A. would not itself procure materials for the rehabilitation of educational institutions but would assist in such procurement. The Director General, it was said, might serve as a middleman in obtaining, on the one hand, information as to material available in the countries that have not been occupied and, on the other, information as to the material needed for the rehabilitation of educational institutions within the various liberated areas.

4. In enumerating the principles to guide the Administration's activities with respect to shelter, the Council stated that "priority in the rehabilitation of essential shelter or accommodation in the liberated areas" should be given to hospitals, schools, and habitations for homeless persons. (Resolution No. 13, par. 2.)

II

In view of the above provisions of the agreement and the Council resolutions, the position of the Administration may be summarized as follows:

(a) The Administration's relationship to educational activities will be indirect and very limited in scope.

(b) As part of its general shelter program, the Administration will, to the extent possible, make arrangements to provide hand tools and other building supplies and equipment urgently needed in the liberated areas, some of which may be used to provide emergency school accommodations. The Administration does not, however, contemplate itself undertaking any general school rebuilding program.

(c) Also as part of its general program of operations the Administration will make available food, clothing, and other relief supplies to the victims of war of the liberated areas. These victims of war will, of course, include needy children of school or preschool age. In some of the liberated areas, moreover, the schools may in fact be utilized as a means of distributing relief to undernourished children.

(d) Where certain types of specialized personnel are needed in a particular liberated area in order to carry out a successful relief program, the Administration will, to the extent feasible, undertake to train such personnel. Such training will, however, be designed solely to provide personnel needed to assist the Administration in meeting its emergency relief problems and therefore will be outside of the field of education rehabilitation as such.

(e) The Administration does not contemplate undertaking to provide either materials or services intended solely for the purpose of reestablishing the teaching process in the schools of the liberated areas. In other words, the Administration is not planning either to initiate efforts to procure such materials or services, or to provide any finances therefor.

(f) On the other hand, the Administration will provide assistance, when requested by a member government, in obtaining information as to the availability of material equipment urgently needed for educational purposes within the liberated areas, and will assist that government in procuring such equipment for its own account.

(g) In its work in this connection, the Administration will cooperate with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education or any other intergovernmental agency or agencies established to deal with the problem of educational rehabilitation in liberated areas to the extent that the plans of the Administration as set forth herein are of interest to the conference or such other agency or agencies. As stated above, however, it is expected that the Administration's assistance in the field of procurement will be given directly to the particular member government requesting such assistance rather than through the above-mentioned conference or other intergovernmental agency or agencies.

(h) Finally, it should be noted that the Administration does not, in any circumstances, contemplate taking any action which may result in interference in the educational system of any country.

[Department of State, March 31, 1944, No. 100] STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL REBUILDING OF THE WAR-TORN UNITED NATIONS

War is destroying the educational and cultural organization of the countries occupied by the enemy. Universities, schools, libraries, museums, and scientific laboratories have been wrecked or greatly damaged. Books and equipment have been stolen. Retreating Axis armies are likely to do still more injury.

Teachers, students, and scientists have been singled out for special persecution. Many have been imprisoned, deported, or killed, particularly those refusing to collaborate with the enemy. In fact, the enemy is deliberately depriving his victims of those tools of intellectual life without which their recovery is impossible.

Educational disorganization and economic and social distress are connected, one intensifying the other. Increasingly the war-torn countries are likely to suffer declines of their standards of living and health to critically low levels. The whole people will suffer, but in a special degree the children. Such conditions unavoidably tend toward internal disorder and external difficulties, and may create new threats to the economic stability and political security of the world, upon which, in fact, depend the well-being and peace of the American people.

The peoples who survive this ordeal will need help—in order to help themselves. They are facing enormous problems in rebuilding educational and cultural life, without essential facilities, and without adequate trained personnel. Plans for these tasks must be made now and the work undertaken as soon as possible.

Because of the unprecedented crisis which must be faced in this regard, the Department of State believes that the participation of the United States Government in an international program for the rebuilding of essential educational and cultural facilities of the war-torn countries in the period immediately following hostilities is an important service in the national interest and in the interest of international security and that steps looking to this participation should be taken.

In the Department's study to date of the kind of program that would be practicable and desirable, certain conclusions have already become clear. It would be unwise for this Government to undertake to apply, much less impose, a foreign educational program or system in any liberated country, or to develop a program for the placement of American teachers in the schools of these countries, or for the preparation of textbooks in the United States for use in such schools.

In order to help the war-torn countries to help themselves in the rebuilding of essential educational and cultural facilities, the Department proposes to collaborate for the time being with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, and to cooperate with the nations represented in this conference and the other United Nations and with the nations associated with the United Nations in the war in forming, as soon as practicable, a United Nations organization for educational and cultural reconstruction. It recognizes that a significant effort has already been made abroad and that useful work has been begun in the shaping of an emergency program to meet this need.

This program, it now appears, may consist of (1) assistance in the restocking of essential educational facilities, especially with books and scientific and other teaching aids, (2) assistance in the providing of opportunities for the training of carefully selected foreign students in American educational insti-

tutions, (3) assistance in reestablishing essential library facilities, and (4) assistance in the recovery and the restoration to their rightful owners of educational, scientific, artistic, and archival materials looted by the Axis countries.

In this program, as in all other activities in educational and related fields, the Department will seek the advice and cooperation of other agencies and organizations, both governmental and private. It will attempt to operate in a manner equally advantageous to all the countries concerned. This reciprocal relationship is basic in any sound program of educational and cultural relations.

This statement concerning the participation of the United States in emergency restoration of essential educational and cultural facilities of the war-torn United Nations deals with only one of the important educational and cultural problems in the international field which are receiving active consideration. Also, of very great significance is the long-range furtherance of educational and cultural relations among nations. The Department wishes increasingly to encourage democratic international cooperation in developing reciprocal and desirable educational and cultural relations among the nations and peoples of the world, especially looking toward the promotion of free and friendly intellectual intercourse among them in the interest of international peace and security.

No attempt is made here to deal with the important questions concerning the educational and cultural programs of the Axis countries.

SERVICE OF DR. WILLIAM J. THOMPkins AS RECORDER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. TRUMAN. Mr. President, this day is the tenth anniversary of the service in the office of recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia of Dr. William J. Thompson, who is a citizen of the State of Missouri, and who is now ill. I should like very much to have printed as a part of my remarks a statement dealing with the service of Dr. Thompson as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. President, the office of recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, or any other jurisdiction, is one of the most important of governmental posts, involving as it does the recording, filing, and protecting of the real and personal property rights of citizens of the respective jurisdictions.

In the several States the recorders of deeds, in most instances, function under the supervision of State courts and are State officers of the counties in which they are elected.

In the District of Columbia, the seat of the Federal Government, the recorder of deeds performs his duties under the supervision of the President of the United States and the Congress.

The duties of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, unlike in other jurisdictions, are not confined to the recording of deeds, but in many respects his duties are synonymous with those performed by the secretaries of state in the several States.

Along with the judges of the courts in the District, the clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia, and notaries public, the recorder of deeds is empowered by the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1276) to take acknowledgments.

The act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1284) makes the recorder of deeds custodian of all corporation certificates. No corporation can

be organized in the District of Columbia, unless its certificate, examined and approved by the recorder, is filed in his office.

In the District of Columbia no lien against an automobile is valid notice to the public unless it is recorded on the certificate of title by the recorder of deeds.

No conditional sale contract, where the purchase price exceeds \$100, is valid against third parties, unless the terms of the sale are reduced to writing and filed in the office of recorder of deeds, within 10 days after its acknowledgment.

Mr. President, the duties of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia are so multifarious that they require a full-time staff of 74 employees, including two deputy recorders, and a \$500,000 building used exclusively by the recorder.

It is significant, therefore, that this important post has been held by Negroes, with only three exceptions, since 1869.

The present recorder, Dr. William J. Thompkins, former prominent surgeon, health commissioner, and superintendent of the city hospital, of Kansas City, Mo., has served longer than any previous recorder, and has more distinguished accomplishments to his credit than any other.

He was publicly acclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for totally liquidating in 6 years the deficits of previous recorders which totaled \$201,202.92 when he assumed office.

Through efficient administration, which included passage by the Congress of legislation recommended by the recorder, Dr. Thompkins had in 6 years' time deposited surplus fees into the United States Treasury amounting to \$231,792.99. Subtracting the total deficit he found of \$201,202.92 from Dr. Thompkins' surplus deposits, it is revealed that he has completely wiped out this huge deficit and has made a net profit to the Government of \$30,590.07.

Other accomplishments of the present recorder, Mr. President, include modernizing of the system of indexing old land records, recopying old land records on the typewriter that had been copied by hand, the institution of the lot-and-square system of indexing land records, and the decoration of the walls of the library with oil paintings of former recorders of deeds.

The lot-and-square project, when completed, will give to the office an added value of \$17,000,000.

The long line of accomplishments of Dr. Thompkins was culminated when, with a congressional appropriation of \$500,000, work was begun on a new building for the exclusive use of the recorder of deeds.

The importance of this position was exemplified when President Roosevelt, in a ceremony unprecedented, broke the ground for the erection of the building, and delivered the principal address on September 26, 1940.

The building was turned over to the recorder on March 31, 1942. It is the most modern office of its kind in the country.

Recognizing that the contributions the Negro has made to America are not told in murals in any Government building, Dr. Thompkins had the new building designed so as to accommodate seven mural paintings, which now adorn the walls of the beautiful lobby.

The subject matters covered in the seven murals are as follows:

1. Crispus Attucks: First patriot killed in Boston massacre.
2. Benjamin Banneker presenting plans for the District of Columbia to President Jefferson.
3. Negro soldiers with Gen. Andre-Jackson, "Old Hickory," in the Battle of New Orleans.
4. Colonel Shaw at Fort Wagner.

5. Frederick Douglass appealing to Lincoln for enlistment of Negro soldiers in the Civil War.

6. Courageous act of Cyrus Tiffany in Battle of Lake Erie.

7. Commander Peary and Matthew Henson at the North Pole.

Mr. President, the Negroes of the United States look to the person holding the office of recorder of deeds for interpretations of political questions, they look to him for advice on problems affecting their race.

We here in the Congress have frequent occasion to consult and advise with him on matters concerning our colored constituency back home.

The Congress recognized the value of his advice on political matters when it specifically excluded him from the prohibitions contained in the Hatch Act. Dr. Thompkins, as recorder of deeds, is the only Negro Government official permitted under the Hatch Act to participate in political campaigns.

Dr. Thompkins has been seriously ill for the past several weeks, but he is still capable of handling and directing the affairs of his office from his sick bed in Freedmen's Hospital.

Dr. Thompkins was appointed recorder of deeds by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 17, 1934, and promptly received the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. President, on next Monday, April 17, he will round out a decade of service in the important position of recorder of deeds for the Nation's Capital.

His many friends in public and private stations, of both races, will be paying him tribute on that occasion.

I think, Mr. President, that I speak the sentiments of the membership of the Senate who confirmed his appointment, when I say that the body joins with his many friends on his tenth anniversary in congratulating him on his service to his country and in wishing for him a speedy and complete recovery from his affliction.

COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED BY MEMBERS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE DRAFT BOARDS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in September of 1940 the Congress passed the Selective Service Act. In October of that year there were organized throughout the Nation some 6,441 draft boards. I think it is about time that the Nation, which pays everyone for his efforts in connection with the war, should give a little concern to the matter of paying the members of the Selective Service System draft boards, who render service in practically every community. Not for days or for months, but for years, these board members have given up what amounts to in most cases about one-third of their time in the performance of their necessary but often unappreciated functions in connection with the Selective Service System. These are the men and women who are damned and hated, who perform their duties, but, as I have said, receive little or no appreciation. What is more, they are necessarily obliged, like the rest of us, to eat, and they have other incidental expenses, but they are not even compensated for their expenses. The higher ups in the Selective Service, the officers in the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, who occupy State supervisory offices, are paid for their services, and they sit in plush seats. But the men out in the field, those who might be called

the privates of the Selective Service, who do the work, receive nothing.

I now ask, Mr. President, Is it not utterly unfair for this great Government to treat these citizens of ours, these draft board members, in such a way? They are citizens, like you and me, and have their businesses to look after, their problems to take care of, their burdens of expense and taxation. Is it not unfair and inequitable to require them, without compensation, to give up one-third of their time in this important, but as I say, unappreciated service?

Of course, it is, and it is time that Congress should do something about it. Congress appropriates money for the Selective Service, but it leaves out in the cold the men and women who do the work, who have to bear the brunt of the battle on the home front with the selectees, their parents and the farmers, and the manufacturers. It does not make sense, Mr. President, and I ask that my remarks be especially referred to the Military Affairs Committee, and that the committee have an appropriate bill drafted to provide for an appropriation for compensating members of local draft boards for their time and expense.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether he included in his request that the Military Affairs Committee be instructed to bring in a bill of some kind?

Mr. WILEY. Yes, draft a bill, along the lines I suggested.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a little unusual.

Mr. WILEY. I realize that.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think it is a proper legislative procedure. If that is what the Senator is asking for I would have to object in the interest of legislative order. The Senator's speech will be in the Record tomorrow, and the members of the Military Affairs Committee can read it if they wish to, and the committee can bring in a bill if it wants to, without being instructed to do so by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILEY. I did not ask for unanimous consent that it be instructed to do so. I simply asked that my remarks be especially referred to the Military Affairs Committee, and that the committee have the appropriate bill drafted.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is equivalent to asking the committee to bring in a bill. I think that is a little unusual. I have no objection to the Senator's remarks being referred to the committee for its consideration, but for a Senator to obtain unanimous consent that a committee be instructed to bring in a bill seems to me rather to transcend the ordinary proprieties with respect to committees.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I had no idea of trespassing on the rights of the Military Affairs Committee or any other committee. My experience and the experience of most of us in the last 5 years is that if some of us introduce a bill and it is referred to a committee, it is frozen in the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know—

Mr. WILEY. I have the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes, the Senator nearly always has it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] has the floor. The Chair thought the Senator from Wisconsin had concluded his remarks, and he recognized the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. WILEY. I understood that the Senator from Kentucky requested permission to ask a question of me, and I am answering it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not care who has the floor, so far as that is concerned. I am trying to get at the proprieties. The Senator complains that sometimes bills introduced by individual Senators are frozen in committees.

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not imagine that a bill has greater likelihood of being frozen in committee than any Senator's speech has of being frozen in committee. The likelihood is that a speech will be even more frozen than a bill which he has introduced. The freezing process, however, is one in which I am not interested just now. I think it is a little unusual to ask that a committee be instructed or requested to draw up a bill on a subject in which some Senator may be interested. If the Senator wants to introduce a bill, he ought to do it himself. He is able to draw a bill and have it referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. I do not need to be instructed by the majority leader—

Mr. BARKLEY. No, I am not instructing the Senator from Wisconsin. That would be a hopeless task.

Mr. WILEY. I agree that it would, sir. I do not think the Senator would be lucid enough to do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is correct about that, because lucidity is not one of his specialties. But I do not want to get into a quarrel with the Senator.

Mr. WILEY. I think the Senator from Kentucky does want to get into a quarrel with the Senator from Wisconsin. I think that is why the Senator from Kentucky rose.

Mr. BARKLEY. Very well; the Senator can have his own opinion about that. If the Senator is asking that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to draw a bill because he wants one drawn and is unable to draw it himself, I shall have to object to that portion of the request.

Mr. WILEY. If the distinguished leader has concluded his remarks on the subject, and admitted his purpose, I wish to say that I withdraw my request that the committee be directed to draft a bill, and make the request that my remarks be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no objection to these remarks or any remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin being referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the remarks will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILEY. I am very grateful to the distinguished majority leader. I am sorry that he felt my previous request to be of such a nature as to get under his skin.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Wisconsin need not worry about getting under my skin.

Mr. WILEY. No; it is too tough.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is correct; it is too tough for him.

THE RED CROSS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish to have the attention of the majority leader, because I desire to call attention to the motion to reconsider the votes by which Senate bill 469, known as the Red Cross bill, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed. The motion to reconsider has been lying on the table since January 19, 1944.

It will be remembered that this bill is a measure which was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, and provides that the American Red Cross Society, in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1929, which the United States has ratified, shall have the exclusive right to the use of the red cross symbol, and that commercial use of the symbol shall be prohibited. On the 19th of January 1944 the Senate passed the bill. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] had urged an amendment which would permit commercial users who deemed that they had been injured by the enactment of the law to file claims before the Court of Claims. That amendment was rejected by the Senate. However, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], because of his interest in the principle involved, gave notice at that time of a motion to reconsider, and in fact made such a motion. The late Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, who at the time was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I, who was in charge of the bill, at the personal request of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], did not at that time make a motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, as we might have done, because it was our desire that the fullest opportunity should be granted for consideration of the point of view held by the Senator from Maryland and possibly by the Senator from Tennessee. The unfortunate death of the late Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, which occurred shortly thereafter, and certain other conditions, made it impossible to bring up the matter for consideration prior to the recess. I consulted the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] shortly before the recess was taken, with the purpose of having the motion considered at that time. But both the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Georgia had pressing engagements, and asked that the matter be permitted to go over until the Congress reassembled.

The unofficial understanding was that the matter should be one for action by the Senate as soon as the Senate reassembled. For that reason I am raising the question now. The Senator

from Maryland this morning told me that it would be impossible for him to be present in the Senate today. The Senator from Georgia, who also desires to be present when the matter is considered by the Senate, is now absent in Georgia; and I understand that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] himself will have to be absent some days this week. With the understanding of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I think we can set the motion down for disposition on Friday of this week.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I will say to him that it is my purpose to move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow, and on tomorrow to move that the Senate take a recess until Friday.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is entirely agreeable. I have consulted with the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], the minority leader, and have stated that it is my desire that the matter may be disposed of on Friday, if that is agreeable to all concerned.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to say that the Senator from Wyoming has recited substantially correctly the facts concerning the motion to reconsider, as I recall them. I would only add that at the time when the vote was taken, it was a viva voce vote. We did not have a ye-and-nay vote. I was concerned with the principle involved; and for that reason, as the Senator from Wyoming has stated, I made the motion to reconsider, but did not press it at the time. As a matter of fact, I asked that consideration of the motion to reconsider go over for a day or two until the bill could be given a little more thought by some of us who had not given it a great deal of thought up to that time, and who did not know as much about it as did those who had attended the committee hearings.

I am not opposed to the bill; in fact I am for it, and I intend to vote for it. But I thought there was involved in the matter a principle to which the Senate should give very thoughtful consideration, namely, the principle involved in the Tydings' amendment, which I believe was presented at that time by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and which simply would give to the Court of Claims jurisdiction or authority to hear and determine whether any damage had resulted to the commercial users of the Red Cross symbol.

I do not wish to have any further delay. I am sorry there has been this much delay. It has been several months since the motion to reconsider was made. The matter has not been thus delayed by my procurement, at all.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It was just an unfortunate sequence of events which brought about the delay.

Mr. STEWART. That is correct. The Senator from Wyoming has stated the facts in that connection. The late Senator Van Nuys died, and other Members of the Senate were ill from time to time, including, I believe the Senator from Wyoming, who had a very severe case of influenza. I myself was absent

on one occasion that I recall. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] has been engaged in the senatorial campaign in Maryland, and that caused a delay some 2 or 3 weeks ago.

The only interest I have in the motion which is now under discussion is my desire that the Senator from Maryland and the Senator from Georgia shall have opportunity to be present, because I told them I would not endeavor to bring up my motion to reconsider in their absence.

Of course, I realize that the Senate can set the motion for consideration at any time it desires. However, I wished to have the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Maryland present when the motion was considered. I understand that the Senator from Wyoming has spoken to the Senator from Maryland this morning, and that it would be satisfactory to him to have the motion considered on Friday. The Senator from Georgia is out of the city. He is engaged, as is the Senator from Maryland, in a senatorial campaign. I talked to his secretary a few minutes ago, as did the Senator from Wyoming also. I am not sure that the Senator from Georgia can be present on Friday. I simply desire to suggest that if arrangement is made for the consideration of the motion on Friday, I should like to have such an arrangement made tentatively, with the understanding that if the Senator from Georgia is not able to be present in the Senate on that day the matter will not be pressed. I should like to have such an understanding had.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to be sure that I understand the Senator. I should like to ask either the majority leader or the Senator from Wyoming about the situation. As I understand, the Red Cross bill passed the Senate some time in January.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On the 19th of January.

Mr. WHITE. I further understand that thereafter there was filed a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; on the same day.

Mr. WHITE. Am I correct in my understanding that there is now some likelihood that an agreement will be reached with respect to the differences between Senators relative to the provisions of the bill?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I would not say so.

Mr. WHITE. If no agreement has been reached as to the form of the bill, there is a general understanding that the motion to reconsider can be taken up on Friday of this week; is that correct?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct. I have talked with the Senator from Maryland, who desired the adoption of the particular amendment which is in controversy. It is the only matter that is in controversy. He stated to me only this morning precisely what he stated to me last January, that his only desire is to have an opportunity to present the question again to the Senate. This morning he told me that he would be quite willing to agree to a unanimous-

consent agreement whereby the motion should be voted upon, say, at 2:30; and he is willing that time on a particular day be divided between himself and those who are opposed to the amendment. The Committee on the Judiciary is opposed to the amendment. As evidenced by its vote on January 19, the Senate is opposed to the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, let me ask the Senator if there is any understanding that the motion to reconsider is to be agreed to?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I was just about to ask that we have a unanimous-consent agreement that the motion to reconsider be agreed to, with the understanding that it is solely for the purpose of considering the amendment which the Senator from Maryland sought to persuade the Senate to adopt.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it seems to me that what the Senator from Wyoming now suggests is somewhat unusual—that is, that we shall have a unanimous-consent agreement that the Senate shall vote to reconsider the passage of the bill on Friday. I know of no reason why the bill should not go forward on Friday, but I do not feel that the Senator ought to ask now for unanimous consent as to how the Senate shall vote on a motion to reconsider.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not understand that the Senator is asking unanimous consent now that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered. That might be done Friday, or whenever it is taken up.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite right.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would require unanimous consent—

Mr. McFARLAND. I give notice now that I will object to any such unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. BARKLEY. It would require unanimous consent and, in the absence of that, a vote of the Senate to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill.

The motion to reconsider the vote has been pending for nearly 3 months, and in my judgment it ought to be disposed of without further delay, because it is a matter in which the Red Cross and those interested in the Red Cross are very much concerned. It has been unintentionally delayed by force of circumstances, but I think it ought to be disposed of without further delay.

As I stated a while ago, we are planning to take a recess until tomorrow, and then until Friday, with the understanding that the matter will be taken up, unless there is some insuperable objection at the time, which I hope will not exist.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am sure that there will be no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is the only business in sight, except that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is seeking consideration of a seed bill which he desires to have considered following the disposition of the Red Cross bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I merely wish to make it clear that my purpose is to have this measure disposed of before the Senate becomes involved in matters of immediate war importance and other questions. In my judgment there is

practical unanimity in the Senate that the bill should be passed. The Senator from Maryland is concerned only with having the opportunity to present his argument again. He has stated that he will not use this opportunity for the purpose of delay, and that he is willing to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement to limit debate, an agreement which would be altogether satisfactory to the American Red Cross Society and those of us who are urging passage of the bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understood the Senator to ask unanimous consent for reconsideration of the bill. The Senate has already passed the bill; and I should certainly object to the bill being opened up for amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That was precisely what I was trying to avoid. The Senator misunderstood me.

Mr. McFARLAND. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, the distinguished majority leader referred to a bill in which I am interested. I give notice now of my intention, after the disposition of the Red Cross bill on Friday, if that program is to be carried out, to move for consideration of the so-called seed bill, Calendar 804, Senate bill 1743. Time is an important element in that connection. I would not insist on the bill being taken up on Friday, if it could be made the unfinished business after the disposition of the Red Cross bill, and go over until Monday.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is my understanding that the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Maine are agreed that when the Senate assembles on Friday the matter of the pending motion for reconsideration of the vote on the passage of the so-called Red Cross bill will be the business of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

PROBLEMS OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, the situation with reference to the poultry industry generally, and particularly in our State of Delaware, has reached such a stage that I deem it desirable to call public attention to it. In doing so, I do not care to reflect at all on either Mr. Bowles or Mr. Jones, the heads of the two organizations which are particularly interested, but I believe that a public statement as to this situation may not be against public interest at this time.

The poultry industry is one of the industries that have grown rapidly in the United States. Raising poultry is one of the ways of growing a large amount of meat in a short period. Our State of Delaware probably produces 60,000,000 broilers a year. These chickens are marketed at from three to three and one-half pounds each. It can thus be seen that in the small compass of a State of 2,000 square miles a tremendous amount of meat is produced in this manner.

The industry is a changing one. This must necessarily be true because of the changing costs of production. Baby chicks vary in price from 5 cents each to 17 cents each. Within the past few years the cost of feed has increased from

approximately \$2.50 to \$4.10 a hundred pounds. To make the problem a greater one, the chicks, as the demand has increased, have become poorer in quality. This comment also applies to the quality of commercial feeds upon which growers must rely. Three or 4 years ago the price of broilers by the pound reached as low as 14 cents. Yet people continued in the business.

The prices of both commercial feeds and of baby chicks have never been controlled by the O. P. A. or any other governmental agency. However, the great number of broilers grown in our State has attracted numbers of buyers of broilers. These buyers have large and expensive equipment for the purpose of hauling, and in many instances of dressing, chickens. A great number of buyers have come from without the State and settled in Delaware, making that State their home. These buyers go to the various farms and broiler houses and buy the broilers for shipment to large cities all over the East. Some buyers have as many as 20 large trucks which are sent with loads running as high as 10,000 pounds of live poultry per truck. There are many large dressing plants in the area where many thousands of chickens are dressed and shipped daily to the most desirable market. These dressing plants make it possible to store the dressed chickens at any time when the demand is less and hold them for the market until there is a greater demand.

This industry has created employment for thousands of persons. In the growth of broilers 1 man can attend to 15,000 or more chicks. Thousands of persons are employed in hauling and dressing poultry. Many hundreds of men are engaged in the delivery of feed to the numerous growers. Our soil is a sandy one, and its fertility has been greatly increased by the manure produced in this industry. Every business in the State of Delaware has been improved by reason of the increased business activity growing out of the broiler business. The United States Army has purchased or seized for the use of the Army and Navy large quantities of live or dressed poultry. Large numbers of gangs of men who catch and weigh broilers have been formed. These men make their living by this work, and many of them do nothing else. Those chickens are delivered either alive or dressed to wholesale establishments in the large cities. The wholesale establishments in turn distribute them to the retailer, and the retailer to the consumer.

The scarcity of help in all lines has also affected the broiler industry. However, the producers are so scattered that this industry has felt the effect of the scarcity of help in a lesser degree than many other kinds of business. As the price of feed increased and the quality deteriorated, the mortality rate increased. There was a time when the present ceiling of 28½ cents at the farm would have been considered an extremely high and profitable one. However, instead of the poorer food producing a 3-pound broiler in 13 weeks, it now frequently takes 16 weeks to produce the same weight. Instead of producing 950 broilers from a

thousand baby chicks, the grower frequently produces less than 500 of the present-day broilers from a thousand baby chicks. The actual cost of a pound of broiler meat has increased until it has reached the ceiling price, and in most instances has now passed the ceiling price. This condition affects the situation as to everyone who grows, buys, sells, hauls, catches, dresses, or eats broilers.

As the necessary cost of broilers reached the line where they could not be grown profitably everyone connected with the industry in any of the capacities which I have mentioned was faced with the alternative of violating the law or of quitting the business. So long as there was a reasonable profit in the legitimate business, the temptation to indulge in illegal practices was slight. Several months ago when there was a great demand for broilers and hundreds of new buyers drove into Delaware from all sections, many from small towns, increased prices were frequently offered and received. Those violations did not have the sympathy of law-abiding citizens, because at that time such violations were not necessary. Profits could be and were being made legitimately. Therefore people frowned upon the illegal profits made through the black market. The black market profit was simply an additional means of obtaining money. Thousands of people frowned on those law violations.

When it became apparent that under the rules of the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration, the business could no longer be legitimately continued, delegations of growers, buyers, and others interested in the industry came to Washington and consulted with the officials of those two organizations. The facts were laid before both the War Food Administration and the O. P. A. I personally called Mr. Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, and told him of the conditions which were facing this industry which represents a selling price from my own State of Delaware of somewhere from forty to fifty millions of dollars a year. No encouragement or satisfaction seemed to be obtainable from either of those organizations.

On the 28th day of March 1944, I wrote to both Mr. Chester Bowles and Mr. Marvin Jones practically identical letters, the letter to Mr. Jones being in the following language:

MARCH 28, 1944.

HON. MARVIN JONES,

Administrator, War Food Administration,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR ADMINISTRATOR JONES: I hesitate to write you with reference to the poultry situation in my State. However, conditions have become so serious that I think you are at least entitled to know something about it before the protest becomes more general.

Something over a year ago a number of our growers and buyers of poultry were arrested and indicted for violations of the O. P. A. orders. At that time there was not a great amount of sympathy for those who were found guilty of these violations, for the reason that it appeared to be in most instances an attempt to place a great addition to the reasonable profits that were already being earned by the growers and dealers. Since that time, with little or no discouragement

from the Government or any of its organizations, the price of feed became exorbitant, as well as inferior in quality. The price of day-old chicks went as high as 17 cents. Mortality of chickens has been very high, running in many instances as much as 50 percent. This has been caused principally by two things. The first is that the chicks themselves have been weak, and usually not culled by the hatchers. So great was the demand that it was not necessary for the hatchers to cull the chicks in order to sell. The second reason has been the poor quality of the feed, which caused the chicks to have so little resistance to disease that it was impossible to grow to broiler size a very large percentage of the chicks. The result has been that nearly all growers have been unable to produce broilers at the 28½-cent ceiling price in our section. The actual cost has, I believe, in most instances been above the legal selling price. This situation has been made clear to your assistants and the Office of Price Administration.

I see by the newspapers that many of our buyers and dressers have been arrested in an attempt to make a profit, or at least to get the actual cost, out of broilers handled by them. This industry in our State probably amounts to \$40,000,000 a year. When the price is fixed at a point where the growers must either violate the law or quit the business, the situation is serious. Under the ceiling price regulation, the situation as to the grower is not greatly affected by the number of chickens grown. If 1,000 chickens should be grown to broiler size, the grower of that one thousand would in all probability lose money by his operation. The fact that his neighbors or competitors are growing broilers neither adds to nor subtracts from his cost of production. The ceiling fixes the legitimate amount he can receive. Your office answers those who approach it in the hope that this industry will not be entirely obliterated with the statement that plenty of broilers are being produced. These wholesale arrests are in the main of persons with whom I am personally acquainted. I am sure that they do not desire to be criminals. The operation of the two offices of War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration has given them no legitimate way of continuing in the business in which their livelihood is made if they are found guilty of the charges against them, and those charges are determined to be criminal violations. If your organization desires some limitation of production I suppose that that could be done. An effort was made 2 years ago to limit production by limiting the capacity of houses for the production of broilers that could be built on any one farm. This method has been fairly effective in my opinion. I presume there are other methods of limiting production that could be used.

We are told that Mr. Fitzgerald, of the War Food Administration, is the man who is standing adamant as to the poultry situation. We are even told that it will not do to produce more broilers, as that will draw food away from the cattle and hogs of the Middle West. I suppose the thought naturally follows this conclusion that a lessening of the broiler production in the East will increase consumption of both beef and cattle from the West. I don't believe that it is necessary to destroy an industry of this size in order to keep people eating pork and beef. I believe there will always be a demand for pork, beef, and all kinds of poultry.

I am told that in many instances the persons arrested in my State include persons who are interested in growing, buying, and dressing poultry. This matter is so serious to the people of Delaware that I cannot longer remain quiet and see them in such large numbers deprived of a business which has been developed at the instance and with the encouragement of the Federal Government. I

called the War Food Administration some weeks ago. I have called both the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration. I have attempted to show the unfair position in which the people of my State are placed by these regulations. The only answer to me has been that plenty of poultry was being produced. If these defendants are convicted, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration will be able to see that the consumer has not been greatly benefited. If your two organizations succeed in destroying the industry in our State by trying to compel our producers to grow at a loss, you will have reduced the food supply of the Nation. The only advantage which I can see growing out of it is that which I have mentioned, the pork and beef producers of the Middle West will then be able to produce more pork and beef at the expense and with the sacrifice of the poultry industry. The only alternative which your office and the Office of Price Administration give to our poultry people is to either starve or go to jail. I don't believe that the purpose of the Federal Government is or should be to force our citizenship in wartime to take either of these courses.

I am writing the Office of Price Administration a similar letter. I hope that you will both see the seriousness of the position in which you are placing a large industry employing and supporting thousands of our citizens. Both the Army and Navy seem to consider this industry of sufficient importance to require a large percentage of its product.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES M. TUNNELL.

Not having heard from either of these men, on April 12 I addressed to each of them a letter, the letter to Mr. Bowles being in the following language:

APRIL 12, 1944.

HON. CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR ADMINISTRATOR BOWLES: On the 28th of March I wrote you a lengthy description of the serious situation in our State because of the attitude of the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration with reference to the poultry industry. I am very much disappointed that neither you nor Mr. Jones has considered my letter of sufficient importance to reply to it. The situation continues to be serious, and the attitude of the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration continues to be inexplicable. I shall be compelled to take other means of calling this situation to the attention of those interested.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES M. TUNNELL.

I received a reply to this letter, dated April 14, as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1944.

HON. JAMES M. TUNNELL,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR TUNNELL: This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 28, 1944, regarding the poultry situation on the Delmarva Peninsula.

We are sorry for the delay in answering your recent communication. The delay was brought about by the fact that we are anticipating some definite action regarding the present poultry situation. However, due to the complexities involved, we are still unable to state what definite action is planned. I can assure you that some relief is planned for the commercial producers and live poultry shippers in the immediate future.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator.

I have received no answer to either of my letters to Marvin Jones.

On April 15 I replied as follows to Mr. Bowles' letter of April 14:

APRIL 15, 1944.

HON. CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator, Office of
Price Administration,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. BOWLES: I am, as you know, very much dissatisfied with the condition with reference to the poultry situation in Delaware. Your letter of April 14 has been received. However, our people are given no satisfaction. Large flocks of poultry are being fed, perhaps at a loss, and in interviews with the Office of Price Administration and War Food Administration, our broiler people are given no satisfaction.

A couple of days ago an announcement came through the newspapers that some increase in price was anticipated, and some idea of what that increase was to be was set out. However, in your letter of April 14, just received, there is nothing specific suggested. The situation is serious and the dissatisfaction naturally great. Instead of some relief being furnished, our people are being threatened with jail and bankruptcy, some one and some the other. The prosecutions started will in some instances result in both if successful. Instead of a spirit of cooperation, the poultry people are being met in a spirit of hostility, in most instances frankly told that they will get no relief.

Hoping that some relief may be speedily furnished, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES M. TUNNELL.

Persons in Mr. Jones' organization tell us, and have told us right along, that there is no probability of any relief. There is here some intimation that there will be some relief. What it will be or when we will get it, is not told. In the meantime, our people are in distress.

From the Office of the Relief Administration we are told that there is no difficulty because the number of eggs incubated is increasing. I think that is true, the number has increased; but twice as many eggs are necessary if one loses half his chickens. The people are living in the hope that there may be some relief so that they can get for their broilers at least the amount they have put into those particular broilers.

The announcement came in the newspapers that some relief was to be granted, and on Saturday last, April 15, the following announcement appeared in the Journal-Evening, published at Wilmington, Del.:

O. P. A. ANNOUNCES BOOST IN PRICES OF POULTRY

Charles W. Hardesty, Delaware O. P. A. director, has announced that the prices of poultry will be increased from the farms to the markets, effective Monday.

The increase will amount to 1.8 cents a pound for April, 2.2 cents for May, and 1 cent for June, with the present scale to become effective again on July 1.

While the increases do not affect the conditions against which live buyers of poultry have been on strike, Mr. Hardesty said he anticipates additional compensation for the live buyers in the near future.

This morning my office called the Office of Price Administration, and we were told that there was no one authorized to issue any such statement, that if there is to be any increase in the price of poultry, it has not yet been announced,

and there is no authority for announcing it.

Mr. Jones had long before the 28th day of March assured me that he would investigate the conditions which I described to him. We are told by the War Food Administration that the purpose of the restrictions placed on this industry is to make it possible for the growers of pork and beef to have more feed for their industries, and that there is not enough food produced for all of the three industries. However, the rules as promulgated by these organizations make it just as near impossible for the industry if it produces only 1,000 chicks to do so profitably as if it had produced a hundred million.

A ceiling is fixed, so that one cannot make a profit even if there is only one lot of a thousand chickens grown in the whole United States. The amount which can be received by the grower is limited to 28½ cents, no matter how many broilers he produces, and no matter how many broilers are produced in the United States.

I am a firm believer in price control. However, I am opposed to a policy which brings paralysis or bankruptcy to an industry as essential to the war effort as it is to ordinary American lives. The same ceiling price and the same cost prices will drive out all of an industry, regardless of the number of broilers grown, unless the law and the rules of the O. P. A. are violated.

We are told that as much as 80 percent of the poultry grown is being sold in the black market. If that is true, one can see how the War Food Administration can point to the fact that a large number of chickens are being grown, but if so, they are being sold in violation of the rules of the O. P. A. That is our information.

One of the best periods for the sale of broilers to the consumer is over the Easter holidays. A short time before the Easter holidays suits were brought in the Federal court in Wilmington, Del., and restraining orders issued which paralyzed the purchase and sale of broilers at the time when there was the greatest demand for broilers. I saw the announcement in one of the Philadelphia papers that on days prior to Easter, when the market could have absorbed 170,000 pounds of poultry, it received only 30,000 pounds.

The black market operations were also very seriously crippled by the court proceedings, but in crippling the black market these Government agencies entirely destroyed the legitimate market. The demand is so great for poultry that the commonest chickens grown will sell for the ceiling price to practically any buyer. Thus the grower who produces fancy broilers can receive no more per pound than the grower who produces only culls. This situation is against all economic reasoning and experience. The good grower is on a par with the poor grower. A pound of culls may cost more than a pound of thrifty broiler meat, but the fancy broiler meat is more desirable and must be sold at the same price.

One of the greatest difficulties which the buyers of poultry have encountered from the rules of the O. P. A. arises from the fact that these rules compel the buyers of poultry in Delaware to sell on the New York market at the New York weight—that refers to any city in which poultry is sold—but at the same time so limiting the price that he is not permitted legally to sell the poultry at more than enough to make a legitimate profit if there should be no shrinkage. We are told that a 10,000-pound load of live broilers will lose, between Delaware and New York, five to eight hundred pounds, depending on the weather, the condition of the chickens, and other circumstances such as the feed which is given them immediately before or while in transit. This matter was discussed between representatives of the O. P. A. and the poultry dealers. The dealers were given to understand that no exception would be taken to this practice of selling on the New York market at farm weight. There is a difference of 2¾ cents between the buying price at the farm and the selling price in New York. There is a difference of only 1¾ cents between the buying price at the farm and the sale price in such cities as Philadelphia. The Philadelphia people have complained bitterly that they receive no chickens because of the 1-cent difference between New York and Philadelphia. In my opinion there will always be a discrimination in favor of New York so long as there is a regional headquarters in New York taking in the territory in which Philadelphia is also located. The 2¾-cent margin between the farm price and the New York selling price is barely enough to pay for the chickens themselves, the catching, hauling, and feeding of them in order to make the sale in New York.

When the O. P. A. forbids any allowance for the shrinkage which takes place at all times, it refuses to recognize not only one of the fundamental facts of the business, but a natural and well known phenomenon as well. The O. P. A. has ordered prosecutions where buyers of live poultry have purchased the poultry and sold it to dressing plants at a sufficient increase to cover the cost of catching and hauling those chickens to the dressing plant. This is one of the most unreasonable requirements in all the regulations. A dressed poultry plant can hire someone else to haul its chickens from the farm to the dressing plant. It cannot pay the live poultry dealer the same rate for hauling those chickens above the cost of purchase as it would cost to hire someone else to haul them.

The Federal Government seizes or purchases large quantities of these chickens. If taken alive they are sent to the dressing plants for slaughter. The dressing plants, of course, can get no more from the Government than the ceiling price. So the Government is getting a sufficient amount of poultry at ceiling prices. However, many of the broilers which are not sold to the Government are sold in the large cities to the consumer at black-market prices. In many instances neither the original buyer nor the dressing plant receive the benefit of this in-

creased price, but someone is obtaining that increase in black-market price because the consumer is paying it.

Undoubtedly a very large proportion of poultry is being moved at black-market prices. This is particularly true since under the regulations of the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration, poultry cannot be delivered at ceiling prices in view of the cost of production and hauling, or production, dressing, and hauling, as the case may be. At any rate the consumer is not obtaining the benefit of O. P. A. regulations, though the Federal Government is receiving that benefit.

This attitude on the part of the O. P. A. and the War Food Administration is all the more dangerous since it involves not alone a temptation, but a command to violate the law or get out of business. In addition, the O. P. A. has the power and is apparently attempting either to drive out of business all poultry growers, buyers, sellers, and consumers, or so to limit the production that there will not be enough poultry anywhere near to meet the present demand. The O. P. A. can drive out all of this business. It has paralyzed the industry, and unless its attitude changes it will entirely drive it out of existence. Civil suits to collect from dealers three times the amount claimed to have been wrongly charged for poultry have been filed in the Federal court. These profits which have been demanded after having been multiplied by three are not and never were in the hands of the persons against whom the suits have been brought. The amounts claimed are based very largely on the amounts collected by reason of a failure to sell at delivery weight rather than at farm weight. Since the dealer purchased at farm weight, and has spent practically all of his margin of profit in catching, hauling, feeding, and labor, the suits which have been brought under the provision of the law providing for triple damages are suits to recover something which the dealer never had.

The article in the journal to which I have called attention says that the buyers of live poultry have been on strike. They have not been on strike. They have simply quit buying because they are not permitted to obtain the cost of the goods they purchase.

To make the matter worse, the Government is going back and trying to collect three times the imaginary profit for a period of 14 months. A judgment for these amounts means bankruptcy for every dealer in poultry who has been purchasing to any great extent from the area in question. This custom of the trade of selling at farm weights was well known to the O. P. A. in the State of Delaware, and the buyers were encouraged by the O. P. A. to continue this custom, as this was the only way by which, under the ceiling prices prescribed, the buyers could get as much as they paid for the poultry.

Unless the situation which threatens to incriminate or to bankrupt practically all those in the industry can be relieved, I propose to submit a resolution providing for an investigation at an early date, and ask that a committee be appointed

speedily to investigate and report back to Congress the purpose of this unexplained and inexplicable conduct on the part of these two governmental agencies which are, whatever their intentions may be, making criminals of law-abiding citizens by silly and unnecessary regulations which do not benefit the American people nor hold the line. The consumer is paying black-market prices. The producer must either get black-market prices or go out of business. The merchant has to pay more than the legitimate price, or get no poultry. And this statement prevails from the producer to the person who eats the cooked chicken. Protests have thus far been without avail. Large numbers of persons in the industry are under bail, many are being sued for amounts greater than they were ever worth or ever will be. People are angry and justifiably so, in my opinion, because under these conditions the governmental agencies are compelling them to violate the law and are then attempting to punish them for the very violations for which the Government itself is solely responsible.

Mr. President, while promises are made that some relief will be given, the relief which has been suggested of raising the price to the grower will in no sense relieve the situation after the grower has sold the poultry. The buyer of that poultry will be in just the same position if the ceiling price is raised 2 cents; the cost to the buyer will simply be 2 cents more. Unless the O. P. A. or the War Food Administration—and both agencies are managing this situation—will permit the buyer to sell at the rate at which he buys or else make the differential greater, the problem will remain just as serious as it is now. Unless something is done it will mean the destruction of one of the largest businesses in our State, a business which is going to be one of the largest of the Nation.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. I ask the Senator to do so in order to inquire if he can tell me whether there is likely to be an executive session tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. That will depend on whether there is any executive business on the calendar tomorrow. There is none on the calendar today.

Mr. WHITE. Then I gather from the Senator's reply that he is not able to tell me whether there will be an executive session tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot tell definitely.

Mr. WHITE. Some Members of the Senate, on this side of the aisle, at least, are anxious to know when the next executive session will be held.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot tell now, I am sorry to say.

I now move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 18, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, April 17 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

J. Rives Childs, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

Philip D. Sprouse, of Tennessee, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Richard Evans Glasson Opie, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

Second Lt. Frederick Charles Uhler, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from May 29, 1942.

TO CAVALRY

Lt. Col. Hobart Raymond Gay, Quartermaster Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from August 18, 1940.

TO INFANTRY

Maj. Murray Bradshaw Crandall, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1941.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. Bruce Wilds Postlethwaite Edgerton, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from June 11, 1941.

Second Lt. Robert Edward Harrington, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 19, 1943.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

Capt. Gordon Rowe, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as commander fleet air, Quonset Point.

Capt. Malcolm F. Schoeffel, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 15th day of July 1943.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most righteous Father, be pleased to accept our praise of Him who, in the surging breast of this life, hath given us the light by which our souls grow and aspire. He is our God forever and forever, and will be our guide even unto death. Therefore, let us not mourn our vanquished dreams with their poignant

losses, nor allow misfortune or difficulty to break down our spirits, but, rather, seek their solution in the strengthening of the soul. O, give us braver and warmer hearts.

Thou who dwellest in the heavens and earth, Thou who art a great God and greatly to be praised, grant that our wisdom and devotion may be exemplified in our moderation, desisting from self-praise and invidious comparisons. In our thoughts and actions, we pray for a basis of life that shall be credible and inspiring to the best interpretation of politics, education, and religion. Teach us to avoid lapses, needless diversions, and wasted time, and never be holden by the bounds of narrowness in word or deed. We pray for that devotion to our country and for that fidelity of righteous purpose which nothing can lessen or many waters drown. Based on noble principles, brightened by enduring patriotic hopes, crown us all with a sublime sense of duty, and Thine shall be the praise. In the name of Him whose God is the Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 14, 1944, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Treasury.
3. Federal Security Agency.
4. Federal Works Agency.
5. War Production Board.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a letter from Hon. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, addressed to the Speaker of the House, in relation to the coming International Labor Conference, which is to be held in Philadelphia on April 20. This letter extends an invitation to Members of Congress to be present, and states that those desiring to be present will be provided with appropriate cards of admission and detailed information as to the program as it is developed.

I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including this letter, addressed to the Speaker from the Secretary of Labor, at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 15, 1944.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I wish to extend to Members of the House of Representatives an invitation to attend the sessions of the In-

ternational Labor Conference, which will open at 11 o'clock in the morning, April 20, in Philadelphia, Mitten Hall, Temple University. At this meeting 300 delegates, representing 40 countries, will come together to discuss and vote on recommendations to the United Nations for present and post-war policy, and to outline plans for the maintenance of high employment levels after the war. Each national delegation will be composed not only of official Government delegates, but will also include representatives of employer and labor organizations from each country. Senator THOMAS of Utah and I have been appointed by the President as the two Government delegates of the United States. The names of the employer and labor delegates are about to be announced.

This will be the twenty-sixth annual conference of the International Labor Organization, of which the United States has been a member for 10 years. It is being held here at the official invitation of our Government. The conference in Philadelphia will offer an unparalleled opportunity for observing the proceedings of an international congress at first hand. This world assembly follows the same pattern as that of the United States Congress. In addition to plenary sessions, there will be a number of working committees and group caucuses. The importance of the topics on its program and the gravity of the present world situation should lend historical significance to the proceedings.

I sincerely hope that a number of Congressmen, despite their busy schedules, will be able to attend the conference sometime during the 3-week period of its sessions. If Congressmen will communicate with me, I shall be glad to see that they are provided with appropriate cards of admission and detailed information as to how the program will be developed.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES PERKINS,

HOURS OF DUTY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2928, to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. BURCH of Virginia, Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan, Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee, Mr. HARTLEY, and Mr. MASON.

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution, House Resolution 499, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That DEAN M. GILLESPIE, of Colorado, be, and he is hereby, elected to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

MRS. MARY GLUSING ELLIOTT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution, House Resolution 500, and ask for its immediate consideration.